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**Coordination questions: New Partnership for Africa's Development**

## Future engagement of the United Nations system with the New Partnership for Africa's Development

### Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report responds to the request by the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a report on the future engagement of United Nations system with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 provides the strategic guidance on the nature and scope of United Nations system support to NEPAD.

The United Nations system has developed an operational framework to support NEPAD organized in three tiers: national, regional and global. The report describes the operational framework as elaborated in the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of NEPAD (A/57/156 and Corr.1), and the progress in its further development over the past year. The regional consultative meeting of United Nations agencies working in Africa, convened by the Economic Commission for Africa, is the mechanism for cooperation and coordination among the agencies of the United Nations system at the regional level. The regional consultative meeting is organizing its activities around five thematic clusters, broadly corresponding to the priorities of NEPAD. The NEPAD secretariat has been actively involved in the work of the regional consultations and clusters, both as a way of providing validation to the orientation of the collective efforts of the agencies, and of ensuring that they are demand-driven.

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At the same time, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) is providing oversight and policy guidance to the agencies. Support for NEPAD has been on the agenda of CEB since 2001. The new Office of the Special Adviser on Africa will assist the Secretary-General in the coordination of global advocacy and support to NEPAD.

The effort by the United Nations system is a work in progress. The scope and approach of activities of the United Nations system will be reviewed and refined as progress is made in the implementation of NEPAD.

# I. Introduction

1. At its forty-second session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination underlined the need for agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).[1] The Committee recommended that the United Nations system articulate a strategic operational framework for supporting the implementation of NEPAD.

2. The Committee also emphasized that it should be involved in monitoring whatever framework the agencies adopted to support NEPAD and recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to report to the Committee on the future engagement of the United Nations system with NEPAD at its forty-third session. The present report responds to that request of the Committee, which was endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 57/282 of 20 December 2002.

3. It bears emphasizing that in his report on the independent evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/57/156 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General had, in response to resolution 56/218 of 21 December 2001, advanced some proposals on the modalities of the United Nations future engagement with NEPAD. The present report highlights some of those proposals that were presented to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session for the deliberations on NEPAD which culminated in the adoption of resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002.

# II. Role of the United Nations system as mandated by the General Assembly

4. In its resolution 57/7, the General Assembly provided guidance on what the international community, including the United Nations system, should do in support of NEPAD. As reflected in paragraphs 24 to 33 in that resolution, the tasks set out for the United Nations system can be classified into seven broad categories, namely:

(a) Aligning their activities with the priorities of NEPAD;

(b) Strengthening advocacy and public information activities in support of NEPAD;

(c) Fostering coherence among themselves, including organizing their activities around thematic clusters at the regional level and working in close collaboration with bilateral donors;

(d) Strengthening further their existing coordination and programming mechanisms at the national level as a means of enhancing their support for NEPAD;

(e) Working closely with the African Union (AU) and other regional and subregional organizations to ensure the implementation of NEPAD;

(f) Continuing to support the efforts of African countries to build human and institutional capacity and mobilization of financial resources for Africa's development;

(g) Simplification and harmonization of the planning, programming, reporting and disbursement procedures of the United Nations system and for the multilateral institutions to ensure that their support was compatible with NEPAD.

5. That resolution, thus, provides the framework for coherence and actions by the entities of the United Nations system in their engagement with NEPAD. It is axiomatic that the guidance offered in that resolution would be updated in the future and supplemented as appropriate by the decisions of the legislative organs or boards of each agency or organization of the United Nations system.

6. The Secretary-General in his report on the evaluation of NEPAD (A/57/156 and Corr.1) noted that the support by the United Nations system for NEPAD would be organized at the national, regional and global levels. A three-tier operational framework is thus in place to help in the implementation of NEPAD. The present report describes the operational framework and the activities during the past year.

7. One important feature of the United Nations operational framework is that it seeks to support the implementation of NEPAD, while respecting the ownership of the process by African countries themselves.

## Response of the United Nations system

### A. Country level

8. The institutional mechanisms for organizing support for NEPAD will take different forms at each level. At the national level, the main framework will be the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the common country assessments, which will be complemented, as appropriate, by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, where they exist. The United Nations system will use these existing programming and coordination tools as the main mechanisms for engaging with African Governments in support of the implementation of NEPAD as well as the millennium development goals.

9. Progress has been slow in setting up national structures and plans for the implementation of NEPAD by African Governments as well as in promoting United Nations support at the national level. However, it is pertinent to note that the 2002 reports of the resident coordinators included the results of United Nations support to national efforts to implement the millennium development goals, most of which are also the goals of NEPAD. In addition, a number of resident coordinators are providing support for the setting up of multi-stakeholders' forums to discuss the implementation of NEPAD.

### B. Regional level

10. At the regional level, the regional consultative meetings of the United Nations agencies working in Africa and chaired by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) constitute the framework for coordination and collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support in NEPAD.

11. The regional consultative meeting of United Nations agencies working in Africa at its fourth session convened in October 2002 established five clusters under the convenership of the following agencies:

(a) Infrastructure development: water and sanitation, energy, transport and information and communications technologies, ECA;

(b) Governance, peace and security, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

(c) Agriculture, trade and market access, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

(d) Environment, population and urbanization, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);

(e) Human resource development, employment and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The cluster approach is a vehicle for coordinated response by the United Nations system, designed to enable agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to pool their efforts in support of NEPAD. All clusters have met at least once since October 2002. The NEPAD secretariat participated in all cluster meetings except those on human resource development, and co-convened the cluster on governance, peace and security. A summary of the recent actions by each of these clusters is detailed herewith.

## 1. Infrastructure development

12. The infrastructure cluster deals with issues of water and sanitation, energy, transport and information and communications technologies. The sub-cluster on energy aims to operationalize the African Energy Commission and to help member States to provide an enabling environment for attracting investors. A briefing on the Commission's approach for developing an Africa Energy Information System was given at a workshop on energy statistics organized in Addis Ababa from 10 to 13 December 2002. The Convention of the African Energy Commission was also distributed for countries to sign and ratify.

13. The sub-cluster on water and sanitation met and agreed: (a) that the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa water cluster would be merged with the Interagency Group for Water in Africa and renamed the UN Water-Africa, to be consistent with the Subcommittee on Water Resources; (b) to issue a brochure at Kyoto during the Third World Water Forum announcing the bi-annual Africa Water Development Report, which is in progress; (c) to establish an African water information clearing house on water resources in Africa and to support the development of the Africa Water Development Report; (d) to organize in December 2003 a Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference to mark the end of the International Year of Freshwater; (e) to allocate responsibility among participating agencies and to identify focal points in each to follow up on implementing the above plan using a task manager system; and (f) to relaunch the UN Water-Africa on 22 March 2003 from Addis Ababa and Kyoto.

14. The sub-cluster on transport is to assist in implementing the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Programme and in liberalizing access to air transport markets in Africa in accordance with the Yamoussoukro decisions. ECA and the World Bank, in cooperation with other partners, have developed a long-term plan of the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Programme, which will be adopted during the General Meeting of the Programme being convened in Kigali in May 2003. A donors' meeting was organized at Brussels in December 2002 by ECA, the World Bank and the European Union to discuss the long-term plan and to seek contributions from

partners. ECA and the African Development Bank (ADB) have carried out a study on the assessment of the Trans African Highways, which was peer reviewed in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2003 by all stakeholders, including the Government, the private sector, the users, the operators and the regional economic communities. With regard to air transport, ECA and the World Bank helped the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) to organize a ministerial meeting for West and Central Africa from 25 to 28 February 2003 to consider an action plan for implementing the economic regulatory and safety oversight programmes. The plan was adopted and the World Bank and ECA will evaluate the Bank-supported capacity-building programmes for air transport at ECOWAS and CEMAC.

15. Activities undertaken under the information and communications technologies' sub-cluster include the development of national and regional information and communication infrastructure plans, policies and strategies in the framework of the African Information Society Initiative, the Partnership for Information and Communication Technology in Africa, the United Nations Information and Communications Technologies Task Force, the African Stakeholders Network, the Group of Eight Digital Opportunity Task Force network and the World Summit on Information Society. The NEPAD short-term action plan on information and communications technologies is used by the members of the sub-cluster for coordination with their own programmes and projects.

16. Members of the information and communications technologies cluster have agreed to the following group of activities as the basis for cooperation: (a) infrastructure projects: the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Comtel Corporation, ECOWAS Regional Interconnection, SAT-3/WASC/SAFE, the Remote Astronomy Software Component Object Model, and the Southern African Development Community regional information infrastructure; (b) enabling environment: development of telecommunications equipment manufacturing in Africa, information and communications technologies policy and regulatory framework, broadening and enhancing Africa's participation in the global information and communications technologies policy and decision-making forums, the information and communications technologies human resource capacity development initiative for Africa, and strengthening of African telecommunications and information and communications technologies institutions; and (c) sectoral applications and content: scan information and communications technologies and e-readiness, the electronic governance initiative, the electronic commerce and trade initiative, the African regional telemedicine initiative, and the Africa content development promotion initiative. The meeting noted that many of these activities require further discussions among the United Nations agencies and with the NEPAD Steering Committee.

17. To advance implementation of the infrastructure action plan, the following steps will be taken: (a) reorganize the action plan by region and sector; (b) organize regional and subregional meetings on the financing of the infrastructure programme; and (c) define the role of each partner involved in implementing the NEPAD infrastructure programme. The United Nations system agencies will consult with regional economic communities and member States to develop future priority areas for cooperation, including implementing the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Programme and the Yamoussoukro decisions. With the assistance of ADB,

implementation benchmarks and targets for the infrastructure programme will be prepared before the end of June 2003 and distributed to all agencies.

2. **Governance, peace and security**

18. The cluster on governance, peace and security will develop joint programmes to support the African Peer Review Mechanism and the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa. In addition, the report of the AU Commission and the NEPAD secretariat consultations on peace and security that took place in Addis Ababa on 17 and 18 February 2003 will form the basis for identifying additional areas for joint actions by the agencies in the cluster. UNDP, in consultation with the AU Commission, the NEPAD secretariat and other United Nations agencies, will develop specific programmes and report to the next cluster meeting. A set of activities as an initial basis for joint action by the United Nations agencies, the AU Commission and the NEPAD secretariat has also been agreed upon. These are: (a) deepening institutional interaction with the AU Commission and the NEPAD secretariat through periodic consultations and support to technical meetings and workshops; (b) as an instrument for promoting good governance in Africa, UNDP, in collaboration with NEPAD and other United Nations agencies, will prepare strategy documents, convene a high-level workshop in May 2003, and organize the sixth Africa Governance Forum by December 2003; (c) enhancing institutional support to the NEPAD secretariat through funding and expertise to the UNDP/NEPAD support programme; (d) country-level promotion of NEPAD-millennium development goals, including population and gender; and (e) building capacity for the AU/ NEPAD peace and security agenda in AU regional organizations.

19. The cluster has also endorsed the proposal of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the establishment of a standard humanitarian recovery framework incorporating the concept of repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction, as the overarching framework for institutional collaboration in implementing reintegration and recovery operations. It is thought that such a proposal would form part of future peace agreements. UNHCR, as the lead agency for this sub-cluster, was tasked to develop specific proposals, incorporating modalities of engagement between countries and the United Nations system, to review past and current programmes, to identify priority areas and to identify pilot countries based on agreed criteria for joint assessment missions and pilot programmes. This will be undertaken in close consultation with other United Nations agencies, as well as the Department of Political Affairs, the Department for Peacekeeping Operations and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat.

20. The cluster members agreed that UNDP, UNHCR and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in collaboration with the AU Commission/NEPAD secretariat would assume the primary role of coordination, scheduling and preparation of the work plans of the cluster. Proposed joint programmes under each sub-cluster will be prepared by the members of the bureau in close consultation with the AU Commission, the NEPAD secretariat and other agencies, as well as the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Bretton Woods institutions, and presented to the next cluster meeting. For project monitoring and evaluation, the cluster will use existing United Nations

mechanisms at country and regional levels such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the millennium development goals and gradually bring them into convergence with the AU-Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa and the NEPAD-African Peer Review Mechanism processes once fully developed. The new tripartite arrangement of co-convening the cluster with UNDP, the AU Commission and the NEPAD secretariat will be institutionalized for the governance, peace and security cluster, and will be considered by the other clusters.

### 3. Environment, population and urbanization

21. The cluster on environment, population and urbanization reviewed the environment component of NEPAD and its Framework Action Plan, which focuses on the following thematic areas: (a) combating land degradation, drought and desertification; (b) conserving Africa's wetlands; (c) preventing and controlling invasive species; (d) conserving and sustaining coastal and marine resources; (e) combating climate change; and (f) tackling cross-border conservation and natural resource management issues as they relate to freshwater, biodiversity, forest and plant genetic resources. The plan also addresses cross-cutting issues such as health and environment, poverty and environment, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assessment and early warning for natural disasters. The cluster also reviewed the activities identified during earlier consultations among cluster members and agreed that for the next two years the cluster should concentrate its work on the following three thematic areas: sustainable NEPAD cities with UN-Habitat as the lead agency; data monitoring and evaluation of progress in the achievement of NEPAD goals in environment, population and urbanization, with UNFPA and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) as lead agencies; and development and implementation of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD, with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the lead agency.

### 4. Human resource development, employment and HIV/AIDS

22. The cluster on human resource development, employment and HIV/AIDS identified two priority areas for collective action: HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases and education. It was also felt that employment issues needed to be better addressed in the NEPAD action plan.

23. The HIV/AIDS sub-cluster will focus on the following priorities: intensified advocacy for including HIV/AIDS in the development agenda for African States; integration of HIV/AIDS in bilateral and other donor programmes; mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into all NEPAD sectoral programmes; support for countries to integrate HIV/AIDS in sector policies and programmes; and support for the NEPAD secretariat to establish a monitoring and evaluation system capable of tracking progress and measuring the performance of its HIV/AIDS related programmes.

24. As regards HIV/AIDS advocacy, the activities undertaken thus far include: convening of a NEPAD mapping project meeting in Addis Ababa in collaboration with the Centre for Global Studies and ECA on 27 and 28 February 2003; first annual report on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa: work on the report in cooperation with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/ECA, AU and the World Health Organization (WHO) is in progress; HIV/AIDS and governance: work on HIV/AIDS and governance/leadership has led

to the new commission on HIV/AIDS and governance in Africa supported by the Secretary-General and ECA. Several agencies contributed to the experts' meeting convened by ECA.

25. Various agencies are supporting the follow-up work to the third African Development Forum, held in March 2002: mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the work of AU and the regional economic communities in Africa in the framework of Africa's regional integration, and the African Centre for Gender and Development organized a regional workshop on gender and HIV/AIDS in Africa. Expanding the work on HIV/AIDS and gender in development planning is in progress. The regional programme on gender and HIV/AIDS is supported by ECA and UNDP. As part of the efforts to strengthen NEPAD interface with the regional economic communities, WHO, in consultations with other United Nations agencies, is facilitating the establishments of health desks with the regional economic communities. WHO has also taken the lead in assisting in drafting the NEPAD health strategy paper, which will be considered at the next cluster meeting.

26. As a follow-up to the Abuja Declaration, AU, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF and other partners have developed a mechanism for monitoring implementation of the plan of action for combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases. This process is ongoing and aims to develop a clear continental monitoring of national implementation programmes. Countries are also linking this mechanism to their commitments made at the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly.

27. There has been extensive work to support countries in incorporating the HIV/AIDS dimension in their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. This effort has been streamlined to create a shared understanding of the relationship between HIV/AIDS and poverty and development.

28. In the education sector, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) are still reviewing the modalities for developing programmes to support NEPAD objectives. In furtherance of this, a joint UNESCO-NEPAD seminar on education for all, entitled "From Vision to Action", was organized at Ouagadougou from 3 to 8 March 2003. Most agencies concerned with education participated. In addition, a publication entitled *Young Faces of NEPAD* is being jointly published by ECA/UNICEF/AU/NEPAD. It focuses on the priority areas identified by the Secretary-General on education and HIV/AIDS and the need for fast-track implementation.

29. AU organized the first African Union Western Hemisphere Diaspora Forum at Washington, D. C. in December 2002. The Forum examined the relationship between the diaspora and Africa; the brain drain and its effect on the continent; and the cost of Western technical assistance estimated at US$ 4 billion every year. The International Organization on Migration (IOM) provided technical support, with other United Nations agencies participating. The Forum decided that IOM should take the lead in setting up an African database for all African countries and in collecting information on diaspora professionals from all major fields; assist the working groups towards developing an action plan; participate in the annual follow-up meeting to assess progress made in implementing the recommendations; work with co-coordinating teams being established in Washington, D.C. and Addis Ababa.

and participate in the Internet-based networking and discussion groups being created to follow up on the recommendations.

### 5. Agriculture, trade and market access

30. Recently, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP entered into a memorandum of understanding entitled: "Working Together to Fight Hunger and Poverty". Under this institutional arrangement, the agencies have undertaken a number of joint activities in Africa, including projects focusing on: (a) sustained improvements in food production and farm incomes with a view to fighting hunger and poverty in Angola; and (b) boosting cassava production and promoting cassava technologies for greater food security in Africa. In addition, the Rome-based agencies have formal working arrangements with the other United Nations agencies.

31. The NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the NEPAD Market Access Initiative, which includes a strategic plan and an action programme on market access, formed the basis for the cluster support to NEPAD. Regarding the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, in December 2002, FAO cooperated with ADB and NEPAD to convene a meeting at Abuja that resulted in a declaration and an action plan. Cluster agencies are being encouraged to assist in the follow up.

32. With regard to market access, the strategic plan is based on three broad pillars: (a) building and strengthening the capacity to negotiate trade agreements; (b) strengthening the compliance capacity of African countries; and (c) supply capacity and competitiveness of African States and their enterprises.

33. Capacity-building assistance will concentrate on helping African countries to develop and implement forward-looking trade policy within a coherent macroeconomic framework. To this end, a joint-effort is envisaged by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, UNCTAD, WTO, ECA and FAO, among others. Regarding markets access strategies, UNCTAD, ECA, WTO and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC) will take the lead in assisting NEPAD. With respect to trade negotiations, assistance will focus on improving trade negotiation skills of African trade negotiators; enlarging the cadre of African negotiators and increasing interaction among them. ITC, UNCTAD, WTO and ECA will lead the technical assistance work with the participation of FAO and IFAD. Agencies, including the World Bank, ITC, UNIDO, FAO, WTO and UNCTAD, will assist in the development of an export-oriented private sector to generate sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty.

34. With regard to strengthening the compliance capacity of African countries, ITC, UNCTAD, WTO and FAO will assist African countries to manage trade policies and institutions in order to comply with various arrangements, conventions and treaties.

35. Concerning supply-capacity and competitiveness, agencies will assist African countries to expand, diversify and enhance the technological content of the export supply base in commodities and goods and services where these countries have long-term comparative advantage in regional and global markets.

36. The following activities are planned: NEPAD, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, is developing an agriculture action plan. Following its

preparation, the cluster on agriculture, trade and market access will collaborate to support the formulation of programmes and projects at the national and regional level for funding by Africa and its partners. The Government of Senegal is hosting an African ministerial conference on commodities at Dakar in June/July 2003. UNCTAD and the Common Fund for Commodities are assisting in the organization of the conference. The cluster agencies are expected to participate. UNIDO and UNCTAD are organizing two regional seminars for East and West Africa in April and June 2003 on the integration of least developed countries in global trade: challenges and opportunities from the Doha Development Agenda (see A/C.2/56/7, annex). Case studies on good practices for market access will be identified.

## C. Global level

37. The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), the main mechanism for inter-agency consultation and coordination, and its High-Level Committee on Programme, have kept the issue of Africa's development high on their agenda. CEB has consistently supported initiatives taken by Africa to accelerate the continent's development especially in the framework of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. Accordingly, it has extended its full support for NEPAD at the global level, and has taken steps to ensure that the United Nations system acts in a coherent and coordinated manner to strengthen the NEPAD framework. CEB has agreed to strengthen inter-agency coordination, especially at the regional level in order to support the efforts of the African countries themselves. CEB and the High-Level Committee on Programme also regularly review policy guidelines designed to maintain the United Nations system's engagement in Africa, and periodically assess the progress of the work of the entities of the United Nations system to advance the objectives and goals of NEPAD.

38. To enable the United Nations system to have a clearer focus on the particular needs of NEPAD for inter-agency collaboration, it has designated ECA to coordinate inter-agency support to NEPAD at the regional level, and stressed the importance of networking and information-sharing among concerned organizations of the system to support the role of ECA. In that capacity, the Executive Secretary of ECA provides briefings to CEB on the progress of NEPAD at the CEB biannual meetings, the most recent of which was held in New York on 8 and 9 November 2002.

39. In its resolution 57/7, the General Assembly underscored the need for a structure in the Secretariat in New York, at the appropriate level, which would review and report on support provided by the United Nations system and the international community for NEPAD and on the coordinated implementation of outcomes of summit meetings and conferences as they relate to Africa as well as to coordinate global advocacy in support of NEPAD.

40. In response to that resolution and as part of the recent reforms, the Secretary-General is in the process of establishing the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa as the structure at the Secretariat in New York that will provide global support to NEPAD. The office will also assist the Secretary-General in coordination of global advocacy for NEPAD.

## IV. Resource mobilization

41. Mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of NEPAD is a major priority for African countries as well as for the United Nations system. The actions of the agencies of the United Nations system in this regard are based on a number of principles. First and foremost, Africa must assume the primary responsibility in mobilizing resources for implementing the NEPAD agenda. In addition, efforts to mobilize resources from the donor community, including multinational corporations operating in Africa, should be led by the AU Commission/NEPAD secretariat with the support of United Nations agencies. Furthermore, duplication and overlap of project funding should be addressed and emphasis should be placed on a programme approach to resource mobilization.

42. Nevertheless, the United Nations system agencies should continue to take steps to align their activities with the priorities of NEPAD as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/7. In this regard, the programmes presented to their respective governing bodies, as well as those prepared for extrabudgetary funding, should reflect their planned individual and collective activities at the country, subregional and regional levels, in support of AU/NEPAD. These should also include budgetary provisions for identification of activities, as well as for project programme design and development.

## V. Conclusions and recommendations

**43. The implementation of NEPAD is a work in progress. So also is the engagement of the United Nations system with NEPAD. The United Nations system has demonstrated a strong commitment and desire to adopt a coherent framework, based on existing programming and coordination mechanisms, to support NEPAD at the national, regional and global levels.**

**44. This first report has explained the guidance provided by the General Assembly to the United Nations system, described the framework for the engagement of the United Nations system with NEPAD and highlighted the evolving nature and scope of activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to organize itself to provide support to NEPAD. Taken together, these would provide the basis for monitoring by CPC of the support of the United Nations system to NEPAD. The United Nations system would review and refine its framework and activities as the process of implementing of NEPAD moves forward. The active involvement of the NEPAD secretariat and the African Union Commission at virtually every stage of the United Nations system's support to NEPAD augurs well for the idea of partnership embodied in NEPAD.**

*Notes*

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/57/16), para. 337.